Glitters in the morning's light, Lurks in every shadow. Sparkles in the maiden's eye-On her lips sits playing; Murmurs in her very sigh-Mingles with her praying.

In the lisping infant's voice-In the roaring river Beauty dwells-and 'tis her choice, There to linger ever.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Farmer. additional comments from us.

"We shall therefore, now present the views of acids, which abound in some soils.

study the mineral elements of this plant in connection with those of wheat. In 284 lbs. of the

in or clover there are or	
Posphorie acid	18,00 lbs.
Sulphuric acid,	7.00 "
Chlorine,	7.00 "
Lime,	70.00 **
Magnesia.	18,00 "
Potash and Soda,	77.00 "
Siciea,	15,00 "
Oxide of Iron and Alumna,	00,90 "
Carbonie neid,	71,00 "

and straw, 17 lbs. of Phosphoric acid. An acre plowed in. of good clover will furnish 18 lbs. That quantity of wheat needs 2 lbs. of Sulphuric acid .-An acre of clover will supply 7 lbs. The for-

Carbon Oxygen Hydro- Nitro-Cloverhasin 3693 Ps 1750 1396 1485 1262 171

vields more than twice as much nitrogen as both we gain all the stubble and roots, in addition to other vegetable substance. what the syft a clips in mowing."

The preceding facts, brought out through the

In speaking of the inorganic requirements English chemist and author, of repute, estimates acre of wheat to be grown thereon, by an applica-

60 lbs. of Pearl ashes 40 " of salt, 80 " of bone dust, 40 " of Sulphuric acid, and 50 " of Magnesia.

He states that the following quantities of inorganic matters are abstracted from an acre of soil by a crop of wheat of 35 bushels of grain, and 3000 lbs, of straw:

•	THE RESERVE ASSESSED.	MA . 60.518.66177.9.		
		By the grain. lbs.	By the straw.	Tota
	"Potash,	7.15	-22.44	29.5
	Soda,	2.73	0,29	3,0
	Magnesia,	3,63	6,89	10,5
	Phoshacic	15.02	5,54	20,5
	Salphu ne	id 0.07	10,49	10,5
	Chlorine,	0,00	1,97	1,9

But it will be perceived, that he has omitted in his tabular statement a most important substance, to wit, Lime, which we have shown, upon the reliable authority of Dr. Lee, amounts to 16 lbs, in an acre of wheat, the which omission, in the formula given below, we shall attempt to supply. It may be said, that in Mr. Prideaux's formula, he provides the lime, in the hone-dust. True, there is lime in bone-dust, but as in matters of manuring, nothing should be hazarded to the slow process of decomposition, which can only be carried on actively under a favorable condition of the season, and as we are desirous of simplyfying our receipe, we will prescribe the he put in wheat, as affording the inorganic food

required by the plants: 12 bushels of unslacked hardwood ashes, good as any,)

Sulphuric acid, and

a bushel of plaster. found some three bushels of lime, in a state tance of the plaster at a season of the year equally as well adapted to all the purposes of when it is almost impossible to go over the fields, vegetable wants, as would be any other kind of and when it is most needed-namely, the very lime, whether burned from shells or lime-stone, early spring; it gets its growth and ripens in good saying the one or two per cent of phosphate, time; whereas, when applied in the spring, the which are found in shell lime, and that would wheat continues to grow late, sometimes to the be found in ample quantity in the bone-dust, injury of the crop-a superabundance of straw, besides the quantity existing in the ashes.

LIME AND ITS USE IN AGRICULTURE.-Lime is one of the most abundant substances in nature -usually as a carbonate, consisting of 561 parts of carbonate, and 421 of carbonic acid, in 100 VALUE OF CLOVER TO THE GROWTH OF WHEAT of the mineral. In burning, the acid escapes in &c .- As an opinion has been recently put forth, the form of steam. It is then quick lime. Af- understand he was received with much hospiin a late Agricultural Address, adverse to the ter exposure to the atmosphere, it absorbs wa- tality. benefits derivable from clover, as an improver of ter, slacks and falls into an apparent dry powder; the soil we shall copy from our "Thoughts on it is then hydrate of lime, and is in the form in steamer finding him completely out of money the Culture of Wheat," as published in Vol. vii., which it is generally used for agricultural pur- and unable to pay his way to Valparaiso, decli-July, 1851, page 7, for the benefit of our numer- poses. It is the most valuable, when used di- ned giving the General a free passage: and the ous new subscribers, as well as the old ones .- rectly after it has fallen into powder. If long passengers on board the Quito were obliged to By the extract which follows, the importance of exposed to rains and dews before being spread ticket for him; rather a hard story that of Britclover, generally, as a meliorator of the soil, upon the land, it loses a great portion of its fer- ish liberality. We scarcely thought the compaand especially as being adapted to the culture of tilizing powers, which principally consist in its ny would have charged such a man as Flores wheat, will be made too manifest, to need any action upon vegetable matters, causing them to for a passage, even if he had plenty of means to action upon vegetable matters, causing them to decompose, and in its neutralizing power upon the news from the mining districts are high-

directly home "to the bosoms and business of us Britain from 100 to 400 bushels are applied at ded to 33,909 marks, and during the first six all:" It is an extract from a paper from his once, at intervals of ten, fifteen or nineteen years able pen, which originally appeared in his jour - the term which leases run. In this country, about 150,000 marks of silver ore. nal, "The Genessee Farmer, on p. 56, vol. 7, the most common practice is to apply 30 or 40 | Several miners in Copiapo have collected speand was republished in the May number, for bushels once in three years, which is the prefera-1851. It is an extract from one of a series of ble mode. We have seen it applied with good fax Moresby, which will be presented to him in able articles "on the culture of wheat, showing effect, however, at the rate of 800 bushels to the the month of October as a token of respect, from his own chemical researches, the intimate acre. This was upon a very stiff, cold clay.— and in gratitude for the services he has renderrelation that subsists between clover and this Three hundred bushels would be about ten tons ed to the mining interest during the late cricis. to the acre, Ten inches depth of soil would We give this on two accounts,-first, because | weigh about 100 tons. That would give one per | ment of the Anglo-Chilian debt. it contains most important facts and informa- cent of lime. A case is reported in England, of It was proposed to commence the opening of tion, -and, secondly because Dr. Lee is one of soil upon which 120 bushels of lime had been the railroad from Valparaiso to Santiago in Octhe most accurate analytical chemists in the used, being analysed, which apparently contained the same component parts as that along side, from the topic of conversation of the day in Pe-"There are? . 7 lbs. of ashiu 100 lbs. of dry clo- which had not been limed for a great number of ru, and measures have been passed in Congress ver. If this crop be taken from a field for a years. Yet the limed land produced twenty tons to defend the property of the Republic against number of years without making restitution, it of turnips to the acre, while the unlimed portion any loreign aggression. It has been resolved that three steamers of war should be brought will be found quite exhausting, notwithstand- only produced two tons, tops and all. This was and placed under the command of Gen. Deusing the power of clover to draw its organic upon red sand-stone land. One of the effects of tun, to defend their interests. nourishment from the atmosphere. An acre of stout clover, when perfectly dry, has been known from the atmosphere, and retain that which is toweigh 3694 lbs. containing 284 lbs. of ash. This disengaged by the decomposition of vegetable is some 80 lbs, more than is removed from an matter and manure in the soil. Hence the imacre in a fair crop of wheat. It is useful to portance of applying lime with green crops, or using coarse manure with the lime.

Indications of want of Lime in the Soil may of grain; and in root crops where they seem to ry Clay, I beg that you will give it a place in run to fingers and seed. Experiments should be your columns for the benefit of the parties who made by every farmer with lime, upon various crops in all his fields, to ascertain whether lime would be beneficial to him. Very few places will be found where it will not be so.

To apply Lime to the Soil, spread it evenly upon a crop of clover about to be plowed under, Throwing out of the account the 71 lbs. of or sow it upon the surface with the wheat, and earbonic acid, we leave 213 lbs. of earthly mat- harrow thoroughly. It should never be combinter. An acre of wheat needs, to form both seed ed with manure, unless the whole is immediately thos. Moseley, Sen., late Mary Watkins and Ma-

To what Soils is Lime Applicable!-Every clay soil, every peaty soil, and every soil in which vegetable fibre does not readily decay, because mer needs I lb. of chlorine-a substance that | that is a sign it contains some anticeptic acid, after marriage, and Mr. Hudson held the office forms 60 per cent, in common salt. Clover will which prevents decay. This is the case in peat of Tobacco inspector at Richmond, under the furnish 7 lbs. Wheat (an acre) needs 16 lbs. of | beds and swamps. Sandy or thin soil may be lime. Clover will supply 70 lbs. Wheat needs overlimed and injured; because, in causing the 13 lbs. of magnesia. Clover will supply 18 lbs. decay of vegetables, it sets free the ammonia Wheat needs 24 lbs. of Potash and Soda; (and the very substance of fertility required. To prean excess). Clover will furnish 77 lbs. Wheat | vent this, more food must be given for the lime needs 121 lbs. of Silica; of which clover can to act upon. No farmer, who knows what the furnish only 51 lbs. Except Silica or sand, it will action of lime is, upon all soils, will ever do withbe seen that an acre of good clover yields all out it, as an accessory to his manure. It is a a Jas. Lockett, both dead, but have children. the several minerals needed by a crop of wheat; | component part of all crops grown by the farmer. and some of the most valuable ones in large | When applied to land which has not borne wheat excess. In its organic elements the supply is for many years, it has at once restored it to fertillity for that crop. Where it has failed once to remunerate the farmer using it, it has proved of Missouri.

the greatest benefit a hundred times. Use of Lime with Peat.—The slow decompo-"It is particularly worthy of note, that clover | sition of Peat is an objection to its use. By the term, we mean all swamp muck partaking mere the wheat and straw require. It is proper to or less of that character. All peat contains restate, that to make 3693 lbs. of perfectly dry sinous matter, which prevents decomposition .clover, one must have 5675 lbs. of common clo- By adding lime, the resin is combined and forms ver hay. But in ploughing in clover for wheat soap, and the fibre then decays as rapidly as any

Lime in the Soil .- Many farms which once produced good crops of wheat because there analytical skill and research of Dr. Lee, are was lime enough in the soil to supply the requihighly important, and entitle him to the pro- site quantity to the grain, have ceased to be profoundest gratitude of the Agricultural commu- ductive. They still produce a large growth of straw, but not a remunerating crop of grain .-In some instances, such lands have been restorneeded by a crop of wheat, Mr. Prideaux, an ed to their former utility without applying a bushel of lime. Do you ask how? Simply by that they can all be supplied to the soil, for an plowing deeper. In the hard, untouched and exhausted subsoil, there was plenty of lime lying hid, which only wanted stirring up and exposing to the action of the atmosphere, and bring- dren of both families could be found registered ing within reach of the roots of the plants, to in Hanover county, or at Richmond. She said produce the same effect originally derived from the top soil before it was exhausted. Our constant advice will be to use lime, plow deep, subsoil and drain stiff lands, increase your crops, mother Moseley, &c. and grow rich, which you will do if you read and heed .- The Plow.

they had raised 6 tons of hay to the acre. The New York Farmer calling for information as to how it was done, the following response was

given, by the New England Farmer. "Six Tons to the Acre.- Take a first rate piece of land, Mr. New York Farmer, plow it sixteen inches deep, spread on twenty-five loads of good and well-composted manure; plow that in, three to six inches deep, level and sow twelve quarts of herd's grass, one bushel of red top and six pounds of clover seed to the acre, and with tons to the acre in two cuttings, why then you Greenfield did, to whose statement you refer, and they cease to aid each other. From the time that the following for a dressing for an acre of land to It's a large crop, sir, but it is often produced of the dying, we cannot exist without mutual help.in this 'cold and barren New England.' There is nothing like knowing how."

2 bushels of salt-(that of the packers as | Plaster on Wheat in the Fall.-Many farmers in New York, sow plaster on their wheat in 2 bushels of bone-dust, to be dissolved in the fall. One of them, in Niagara county gives the following reasons:-Wheat, when plastered In the 12 bushels of ashes there would be bled to stand the frost better; it has the assisfalling down, rust, &c., oftentimes being the con-

From South America.—The Panama papers ov the Falcon brings us some items of later intelligence from the west coast of South America: CHILI.-Gen. Flores had arrived at Valparaiso, and taken up his residence in that city. We

We are told that after Flores was refused permission to land at Callao, the agents of the raise sufficient, by supscription, to purchase a

ly flattering. The exportation of silver from Dr. Daniel Lee, upon the subject which comes The quantity of Lime to the Acre. In Great Copiapo during the month of July, had ascenmonths of the year to 160,647 marks; total for seven months 204,346 marks, not including

ted as a mark of esteem to Rear Admiral Fair-Thirty-one thousand dollars of the silver received by the Quito are for England, in pay-

tober next.

Peru.—The question of the Islas de Lobus

were loading there at the time the steamer Bogota touched at the islands.

THE JENNING'S ESTATE.—We have been requested to call attention to the subjoined letter, having reference to the Jenning's estate: Messrs. Editors-Having received the enclosbe seen in heavy crops of straw, and light crops | ed letter from Thos. H. Clay, Esq., son of Hen-

> Respectfully, EDWIN FARRAR. September 27, 1852.

Mansfield, near Lexington, Ky., Sept. 14, 1852. Dear Sir-Your favor of the 6th inst., is before me. I received this morning a letter from Wm. Staunton Moseley, one of the Heirs, (if we are heirs) to the Jenning's estate, who furnishes me with the following information, left by his

ry Hudson, formerly of Powhatan county, Va. Her grandfather's name was George Hudson of England. He married a Miss Elizabeth Jennings in England, somewhere about 1755 and They emigrated to America a short time Crown; but subsequently settled in Hanover county. George Hudson died in 1774, and Elizabeth Jennings Hudson, his wife, died ten days before the surrender of Cornwallis: they

left only two children, daughters. Mary Hudson (Elder.) She married John Watkins, of Hanover county. They had the following children, to wit: 1. Elizabeth Jennings Watkins, who married

2. Geo. H. Watkins (died without issue.) -3. Dr. John Watkins (dead) a son living in 4. Mary Watkins (dead) writer, Moseley, her

grandson, on the father's side. 5. Samuel Watkins living in Marion county, 6. Sarah Watkins (dead) married W. H. S.

Field. They left three children. 7. Martha Watkins married Lewis Young, dead, but have children living. 8. Phebe Watkins married John Moss, (dead) but left children.

And Elizabeth Hudson (younger.) She married first, John Clay of Hanover or Chesterfield county. Their children: spirits of the governed .- Giles. 1. Henry Clay, (3 sons living.)

2. John Clay (died without issue.) 3 Porter Clay (1 grand son living in St. Louis, Clay Taylor.) 4. Sally Clay (died without issue.) Married cond time, Henry Watkins.

5. John Watkins (dead) left 8 children. 6. Frank Watkins (living.) 7. Nath'l W. Watkins (living.) 8. Martha Watkins (dead) left 2 children. These then are the decendants of the two

Misses Hudson. Your Grandmother and my (Moseley's) great grandmother, the daughters of George Hudson and Elizabeth Jennings, who she thought left England about 1760. "My grandmother Moseley was of the opinion that the marriage and births of the eldest chilshe could well remember having heard of many

presents and articles of luxury received by her grand parents in England from their relations." Then follows a list of the Heirs of his Grand-I am requested by Mr. Moseley to assure Mr. Abrahams, that they are willing to pay their proportion of the expense, and that he will vouch

My father's last speeches were not political. I have contradicted in several letters, which have been published thoughout the country, a denial of what was published as his advising me not to vote for Gen. Scott.

I remain respectfully, your ob't serv't, THOS. H. CLAY. Mr. Edwin Farrar.

Help One Another .- It is the law of Providence for the allotment of mankind to be various. The general wisdom of this arrangement is apparent in the adoption of all classes and in the ability of the heaven's blessing upon it, if you don't get six Gospel to give contentment in life. It is the duty of the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen to store to the acre in two cuttings, why then you all to render to each other that assistance which God stripes, alternately red and white; that the may put in our power to grant. In the language of Sir Union be thirteen stars, white, in a blue field, the counter selling goods. In order to remain won't get as much as we believe Mr. Clapp, of Walter Scott, the race of mankind would perish did mother binds the child's head, till the moment that which we heard and reported in these columns. kind assistant wipes the death damp from the brow All, therefore, who need aid, have a right to ask it from ty. At length about thirty years ago, the stripes the young lady, blushing as she laid a slight em-

granting can refuse without guilt

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF GEN. SCOTT .- We in the fall, contains more root, and is thus ena- ly surviving Major General of the war of 1812, and that he was promoted to the rank of Maj. lord said he would not let him go until he played General by brevet by President Madison, for his a trick on some one. The pedlar went quietly

> ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.) Washington, July 22, 1852. Sir-In reply to your letter of the 13th instaddressed to the Secretary of War, I have to inform you that Gen. Scott was commissioned as the Major General of the Army by the late President Tyler, to take rank from June 25, 1841. His commission of Major General by brevet dates from July 25, 1814, and was conferred by President Madison, "for his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and for his uniform gallantry and good conduct as an officer in said army." There are no other Major Generals in service "whose commissions bear the same date" with that of Gen.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't sev't. L. THOMAS, Ass't Adj. Gen'l. D. D. Gill, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,) Washington, July 22, 1852. Sir-I annex, in conformity with your request of July 16th, "a list of all the officers commissioned by President Madison as brevet Major Generals, with the date of their commiss Henry Dearborn, Major General, 27th Januuary, 1812.

Thomas Pinckney, Major General, 27th March, 1812. James Wilkinson, Brevet Major General, 10th July, 1812; Major General, 2d March, 1813.

Wade Hampton, Maj. Gen'l, 2d, March 1812. Morgan Lewis, W. H. Harrison, " 24th Jan., 1814 George Izard, Andrew Jackson, Brevet Major General, 9th April, 1814; Major General, 1st May, 1814. Winfield Scott, Brevet Major General, 25th

Eleazer W. Ripley, Brevet Major General, 25th July, 1814. Edmund P. Gains, Brevet Major General, 15th

August, 1814. Alexander Macomb, Brevet Major General, 15th August, 1814. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obd't sev't, S. COOPER, A. A. Gen'l.

D. D. Gill, Esq., Baltimore, Md. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,) Washingotn, July 31, 1852. Sir-In reply to your inquiry of yesterday date, you are informed that Major General Winfield Scott is the sole survivor of the officers mentioned in my letter of July 22d. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, S. COOPER, A. A. G.

D. D. Gill, Esq., Baltimore, Md. A Just Man.—A just man is always simple. He is a man of direct aims and purposes. There is no jarring or discordancy in his character. | though not positively incompatible with them-He wishes to do right, and in most cases he does her woman's nature and her woman's heart. it; he may err, but it is by mistake of judge- That is why we so often see a man of high geniment, and not by perversity or intention. The us or intellectual power, pass by the De Staels moment his judgement is enlightened, his ac- and the Corinnes, to take into his bosom some tion is corrected. Setting before himself always | way-side flower, that has nothing on earth to McDowell, a clear and worthy end, he will never pursue it by any concealed or unworthy means, We may what so few of your 'female celebrities' are-a carry our remarks for illustration, both into private and public life. Observe such a man in his home: there is a charm about him, which no

ment has ever given. His speech, ever fresh from purity and rectitude of thought, controls all that are within its hearing, with an unfelt, and yet resistles sway. the suicide of his soul.

is exceeding force; with all this meekness, there per Simmons.-Louisville Times. is imperative command; but the force is the force of wisdom; and the command is the command of love. And vet, the authority which rules so the following story—as rich an instance of vereffectually, never gathers an angry or an irrita- dancy as we have lately met with; ble cloud over the brow of the ruler; and this

Editing a Paper.-The veteran editor of the National Intelligencer says: Many people estimate the ability of a newspa per, and the industry and talent of its editor, by the amount of editorial matter it contains. It is comparatively an easy task for a frothy writer to pour out daily columns of words-words upon any and all subjects. His ideas may flow on in one wishey washey everlasting flood, and his command of language may enable him to string them together like a bunch of onions and yet his paper may be a meager and poor concern. But what is the toil of such a man, who displays his leaded matter largely, to that imposed on a judicious, well informed editor who exercises his responsibilities and duties, and devotes himself to the conduct of his paper with the same care and assiduity that a sensible lawver bestows upon a suit, a humane physician

upon a patient, without regard to show or dis-Indeed, the mere writing part of editing a paper, is but a small portion of the work. The care, the time employed in selecting, is far more for his father, his aunt Mary Clarkson, and his important, and the tact of a good editor is bet-How to raise Six Tons of Hay per acre.—It uncle Geo. Moseley. Will you have the Regis. ter known by his selection than anything else, was stated some time since, at a meeting, at the ter or Records at Richmond and at Hanover and that we all know is half the battle. But as State House, in Boston, that in Massachusetts, Court House examined? Perhaps further informed by the land of the batter of the batter. But as the batter of mation, important both to you and us, may be and his labors understood and appreciated by Dats poetry, but when I saytemper, its uniform consistent course, its principles and aims, its manliness, its dignity and Dats plank werse." propriety. To preserve these as they should be preserved, is enough to occupy fully the time and attention of every man. If to this be added the general supervision of the newspaper establishment, which most editors have to encounter, the wonder is how they write ta all.

> National Flag. - The following is the original resolution adopting the stars and stripes: "In Congress, June 14, 1777-Resolved, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen

representing a new constellation. As new States were added to the Union, from till the number had increased to fifteen or twentheir fellow mortals; as one who holds the power of were reduced by act of Congress, to the original number of thirteen.

A Vankee Trick .- It was a pretty evening in have been furnished with the following letters May, that a Yankee pedlar might be seen with from the War Department, written in reply to in- his wagon going along the Road to Petersburg. quiries addressed to it by D. D. Gill, Esq., of It was about eight and a half o'clock he stopped ing when he came down to breakfast, the landdistinguished services in that memorable contest: to his pack, and took therefrom a box of rings

set with diamonds?"

four in the box.) "Well," said the landlord, "I'll take them,"

dle which he unrolled, which proved to be a quilt. When the landlord's wife saw it, she "Oh, James, buy that, it will exactly match the one I bought last year." "Well, what do you want for it?" said James

to the pedlar. "Twenty dollars," said the Yankee. "Well, I'll take it, said the landlord, and laid

down a yellow shiner. "Now for the trick," says the Yankee, "I'll tell "Now for the trick," says the Yankee, "I'll tell become acquainted; and as a safe Garment Cutter in you what it is—it is to make a barrel of whiskey into five different kinds of liquors. Now, you have got a new barrel of whiskey in your

cellar, have you not?" "Yes," said the landlord.

"Well, come ahead," and away they went down the trap door into the cellar. The Yankee asked for an auger, with which, when he got it, he bored a hole in the head, and told the landlord to put his thumb in the hole till he bored the other. The landlord did as he was told, and the other was soon bored. The Yankee said, "put your other thumb on the other hole while I go and get two plugs." Away the Yankee went out, and the landlord never saw him again. The landlord called and called again for the pedler, but he did not come; till at last the landlord's wife heard his cries, and went down. He told her all. She went and got two plugs to put in the holes; they went to see where the pedler was. They went to the stable; the wagon, horse and pedler were gone. The landlord and wife went into the house. In a few days they found that it was their own quilt that the Yankee pedler had sold them, and that the rings were brass, and the diamonds were bits of glass .- Ex.

Commonplace Woman .- We know not who is the author of the following paragraph, and have forgotten where we found it; but it contains a truth which is well to be remembered.

"Heaven knows how many simple letters from nple-minded women have been kissed, cherished, or wept over by men of far loftier intellect. Therefore it was no marval that the childish will always be to the end of time. It is a lesson worth learning by those young creatures who seek to allure by their accomplishments, or dazzle by their genius, that, though he may admire, no man ever loves a woman for these things. is no perplexity in his motives, and thence, there He loves her for what is essentially distinct from, make her worthy of him, except that she is, W Armstrong. true woman.

The allusion to Mad. De Stael reminds us of the admiration and aversion, with which she artificial grace has ever had the power to bestow; was regarded by Byron. "She writes octaves," J D Leehmer, there is a sweetness, I had almost said, a music he used to say, "and talks folios." "She was in his manners, which no sentimental refine- the most intellectual woman of them all," and "her company was delightful-for half an hour."

A Ludierous Mistake.-A Cincinnati grocer house, finding out that cranberries commanded Faithful to every domestic, as to his religion and six dollars per bushel, and under the impression his God, he would no more prove recreant to that the article could be bought to advantage at any loyalty of home, than he would blaspheme St. Mary's, wrote out to a customer, acquainting the Maker in whom he believes, or that he would him with the fact, and requesting him to send forswear the heaven in which he hopes. Fidel- "one hundred bushels per Simmons," (the wagity and truth, to those bound by love and nature oner usually sent.) The correspondent, a plain, to his heart, are to him most sacred principles; uneducated man, had considerable difficulty in J Henshaw, they are in the last recesses of his moral being, deciphering the fashionable scrawl common with Samson & Co, they are imbedded in the life of his life; and to merchant's clerks of late years, and the most Tweed & Andrew, violate them, or even think of violating them, important word, "cranberries," he failed to would seem to him as a spiritual extermination, make out, but he plainly and clearly read, one hundred bushels of persimmons. As the article | J T M Nor is such a man unrewarded, for the good- was growing all around him, all the boys in the ness that he so largely gives, is largely paid neighborhood were set out to gathering it, and Johnson & Jackson, back to him again; and though the current of the wagoner made his appearance in due time S H Pats his life is transparent, it is not shallow; on the in Cincinnati, with eighty bushels, all that the contrary, it is deep and strong. The river that | wagon bed would hold, and a line from the counfills its channel glides smoothly along in the try merchant that the remainder would follow power of its course; it is the stream which scarce- the next trip. An explanation soon ensued, y covers the raggedness of its bed, that is tur- but the customer insisted that the Cincinnati Tyler & Dandson, bulent and noisy. With all this gentleness, there house should have written by Simmons, and not J Skittar.

> John Greenwood, Goodin & Mahood, Very Cool.—The Boston Bee is responsible for John Wells & Co.

A gentleman from the country, stopping at sway which admits of no resistance, does not one of our hotels, entered into conversation with Day & Mattock, repress one honest impulse of nature, one mo- one of the boarders, asking questions about the P Naff & Son, ment of the soul's high freedom, one bound of Fair at Quincy Hall, &c. After some few min. G A Colrat, joy from the heart's unbidden gladness, in the spirits of the governed.—Giles. utes' conversation, the boarder drew out his cispirits of the governed.—Giles. D R Brown. Godfrey & Field, J S Chaneyworth,)

"Will you take a cigar, sir?" "Wa-al, I don't mind if I dete," was the reply. | 23 different marks | The cigar was passed to him, and also one Taylor & Odien, which the boarder was smoking, for the purpose 37 different marks of giving him a light. He carefully placed the eigar first handed him in his pocket, then took his knife and cut off the end of the lighted one, Gardner, & Co, which had been in the mouth of his generous friend, and commenced smoking the remainder, J J Caldwell, Jeffersonville, 14 box glass ware

"It ar'nt often a fellow from the country runs afoul of so clever a fellow in the city as you are." Not long since, two ladies were on a downward trip, on board a Missouri steamer. One of J L Shelby, them had a baby about three months old. She

said her husband had been gone to California Ford & Barnes,) Ford's Ferry, 50 box merchandise about two years and a half. "How old is that baby?" said the other. "About three months old."

"I thought you said your husband had been gone to California two years and a half!" "Oh! yes, he has; but he writ to me."-Ex.

A Distinction .- "I say, Pomp, wet de 'stinc-

tion 'tween poetry an wot da call plank werse?" H T Yeatman, "Why. I tell ye, Nebuckernezzer! When I Tumble ober mill-dam, Come down slam.

Come down ker splash, A Lady's Opinion.—Mrs. Swisshelm, in speaking of the two candidates for the Presidency,

makes use of the following language: "Personally, we have always preferred Gen. Scott to Gen. Pierce, we like a man to be what he pretends-to succed in making himself what he aims to be. So a military chieftain is better than a man who fried to be a hero and could'nt."

A handsome young girl stepped into a store where a spruce young man who had long been enamored, but dared not speak, stood behind as long as possible, she cheapened everything, and at last she said, -"I believe you think I am time to time, new stripes were added to the flag, cheating you." "Oh, no," said the youngster, till the number had increased to fifteen or twen- "to me you are always fair." "Well," whispered phasis on the word, "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not so dear."

READ! READ!!

A GENTS WANTED!

WISH to employ a number of agents to sell J. S.
Bonham's "Improved Garment Cutter" in all the
States except Georgia and N. Carolina, and I am ofthis city. They show that Gen. Scott is the on- at a small tavern near Petersburg. In the morn- fering great inducements both by the sale of the copy-right of counties and States, and by agency. The simplicity of the system is such that it can be learned in a time surprisingly short; 12 scholars may be learned in 4 days. I furnish each learner with a complete set of Patterns and book of directions for cutting Coats, Pants, and Vests of the different styles "Du yeou want tu buy any of my gold rings and sizes. Persons can get the use of these patterns from the book of directions without oral instructions "How much do you want for a box?" said the by a few days application. I could refer to several who have sent for them by mail, and are now cutting garments successfully. This system is now being taught in this State, Kentucky, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina, and is gaining a popu-"Well," said the landlord, "I'll take them," larity not equaled by any other system in use. The and laid down ten dollars. The pedlar put the ladies (for whose benefit this rule is published,) have money in his wallet, went to his pack, got a bun- given it a liberal patronage. Feeling thankful for past favors we would respectfully solicit a more extensive patronage. Hear from those who have learned my system of

> Garment cutting. GEORGIA:-Walker county, July, 1852. We, the learners and patrons of J. S. Bonham's Improved Garment Cutter, do hereby certify, that from our own knowledge and the information obtained from others who have tested the system, that for correctness, simplicity and convenience, we believe it is not equaled by any other system extant, but is decidedly superior to any other with which we have ment Cutter, we recomend this system as worthy the patronage of an intelligent and an improvement going community. In witness whereof are our names

assigned. J. L. Evatt, Miss Nancy Tanner, Miss Martha A. Cox, Miss Martha Morris, Eli Cox, Mrs. Caroline Morris, Mrs. C. Thedford, Miss C. D. Camp, Daniel Majors, Mrs. Sarah Camp, Miss Mary F. Waters, Miss Martha Conley, Mrs. Ann C. Waters, Miss Sisily Ann Evatt, Mrs. Mary M. Evatt, Mrs. Susan Park. James S. Miller,

One set of patterns, book of directions and tape measure, and the necessary instructions \$5. Pat-terns, book and tape, without verbal instructions \$3. Persons who would like to be in possession of my garment cutter can get a set of patterns &c., mailed to them (post paid) by sending me their address accompanied by three dollars. LIST OF AGENTS.

R. D. JOURGLMAN, is agent for me and is authorized to sell any or all the unsold counties or States in the Union, and will teach the rule to any who may give him a call opposite the residence of J. Cowan, Main st., Knozville, Tennessee. ALBERT G. CARDEN, is our authorized agent for the

State of Kentucky. His address for some time will e Sommerset, Ky. M. M. Douglass, Esq., Proprietor of the Pattern trade in Georgia, wishes to employ agents in that

State. Address him at Calhoun, Geo. T. J. KITTREL, nine miles west of Lebanon, and T. C. M'Donald, 6 miles from Livingsion are agents for Tennessee, west of the Mountains. BENJ. F. DOGHTY and W. N. Price, for the Caroli-

C. R. DRAKE, is authorized to sell the right of the State of Virginia and Upper East Tennesse, including epistle of Hope Austead was read and re-read out for Drake he is coming with the best system of with lingering eyes and throbbing heart. So it garment cutting ever taught for the use of the ladies. For Particulars address me post paid at Louisville JAMES S. BONHAM, Publisher & Proprietor.

MANIFEST OF STEAMER LOUDON, From Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to Nashville, Tenness

BY JOSEPH JAOUES. Destination. Articles Shipped. Maysville, 9 boxes merchandize S P Paynts. Janway&Richersa, "I trunk I bale Matthews & Co, merehandisa " drugs Rocy & Dowin, Pourtsmouth, 2 " merchandize Ripley " Tea 1 barrel wheat John McRea Augusta, J Petret & Son. Raccine. I box merchandiza Wm Hames. Ravenswood. "drugs Marietta, J Hall & Son. Swindler&Hains, Hockingport, 5 barrels groceries

Lathy & M'Burney.

Ransom & Whitty,

55 box's merchandize 5 casks, 16 bales, 10 doz. spads, 5 kegs 9 boxs mer'ze, 35bals 37 " merchandize 2 casks, 9 bals carpers 22 bales, 2 hlds. hardware 20 boxes merchandize 2 rolls carpet, 2 bbl oil 6 hoxes merchandise 4 bales dry goods 4 boxes merchandise 2 " 5 sacks, I chest 5 " merchandise 6 " 7 bales, oil cloth I hhd hardware 11 boxes merchandise 5 trunks, 5 box glass 5 bales 1 barrel 11 chests tea

5 boxes spice, 1 box

2 boxes

3 do

5 kegs nails 2 boxes 6 do 2 do do 34 hhds bacon 4 box looking glass 2 do merchandise 5 do do 23 bales of goods 18 bundle gass pipes 20 box merch: 2 bales, 1 cask 2 box rifle bbls. 1 bbl 27 boxes glass 5 box merchandise 15 box axes 5 do merchandise 3 do do 15 bales 19 bales goods

2 box mer'dse, 5 bbls 66 do do 2 box axes 5 casks, 33 bales 159 box mer'dse,77 bals 21 trunks, 25 box tea, 2 glass, 6 hhds har're 10 box axes, 20 casks Bartly Johnston, Louisville, 6 do mer'dse, 3 bales S do do 2 hhds.ware 6 bales goods

25 do merchandise David A Hunter, Louisville 16 do do Cleveland & Hues, 6 do 4 bales, 15 casks 17 do merchandise 12 do 1 bale goods Louisville Mail Boat " 7 bales leather. Shelby Point, 30 box mer'se, 10 bales

20 kegs, 20 keg sund's 9 different m'ks 10 do glass,6 keg nails 20 bales dry goods Richardson & Ford Dycansburg 29 diff'nt pack. goods T H Lucky, Canton, 44 do J McLine. Limeport, 57 do 20 kegs nails 11 diff nt m'ks 38 box merchandise 2 do do 25 do do 4 trunks

J J Miller, Lued, Elsback, & Co Nashville, 13 do H Paws A J Duncan. Johnston & Wear, 1 do brugs Wates & Roberts 9 packages paper John Daniels 8 boxes, 1 barrel Shepard & Gordon, 3 case hats, 1 box J York, 2 box books Waynes & McGill, 2 do looking glasses Kareis & Whitma. 4 do hats Samuel Lea, S do coil rope, 2kegs L H Gordon 1 do merchandise M L Gordon. 2 barrel oil Eighty-five cabin passengers way and through.

Eighty Deck Passengers to Cincinnati.

Landed at Nashville, Tuesday 7th Sept., with only
13 inch water on the Cumberland Shoals.

DISSOLUTION.

THE undersigned, have this day mutually agreed to dissolve their Partnership, heretofore existing in the Printing Business at Knoxville. WM. G. BROWNLOW is hereafter the sole Proprietor and owner of the Knowville Whig Office, and all that belongs thereto-he pays all the debts of said office, and all claims due the office, are coming to him. John W. O'BRIEN is the sole Proprietor of the London Free Press Office, and assumes all responsibilities, as Editor and Publisher, and all dues to that office are to be paid to him. W. G. BROWNLOW. JOHN W. O'BRIEN. Sept. 11, 1852.

To be really and truly independent is to support ourselves with our own exertions.